

**IN THE SPECIFICATION**

Please replace paragraph [0010] with the following amended paragraph:

[0010]       Because many industrial fabrics are commonly joined into a continuous loop following their installation onto the machine for which they are intended, this invention is of relevance to those types of woven industrial fabrics where a coil seam is appropriate or desirable. This invention is of particular relevance to those industrial fabrics having at least two warp layers in their construction wherein at least two distinct layers of warp yarns are located one over the other in the repeating fabric weave pattern, such that each warp yarn on one substantially planar fabric surface is in a stacked relationship with another warp yarn located on the opposite substantially planar surface of the fabric. Such fabrics are well known, and have been described by Lee in US 5,092,373; US ~~5,104,874~~ 5,103,874; US 5,117,865; US 5,148,838; US 5,167,261; US ~~5,199,371~~ 5,199,467; US 5,230,371; US 5,238,027; US 5,343,896; US 5,411,062; US 5,645,112; and US 5,690,149. This invention thus applies more particularly to woven industrial fabrics having two separate layers of warp yarns in the fabric weave pattern such as those described in the Lee patents, which are intended for use as dryer fabrics in a papermaking machine.

Please replace paragraph [0049] with the following amended paragraph:

[0049] Referring now in more detail to Figure 1, the fabric shown is a two layer fabric with two sets of warps as at 1 and 2 and 1' and 2', interwoven with a single set of wefts ~~as at 3~~ of two differing diameters as at 6 and 7. The warp yarn paths occupied by the warps 1 and 2 are essentially stacked above each other. Each path provides exposed floats in the fabric paper side layer as at 4 and 9 and in the machine side layer as at 5 and 8. Inside these exposed floats it can be seen that a warp yarn from the other surface of the fabric interweaves with a weft yarn to pass between that weft yarn and the adjacent warp yarn float. It can be seen that in the paper side warp [[2]] 2' passes between weft 6 and float [[4]] 9 in warp 1, while in the machine side surface of the fabric warp [[1]] 1' passes between weft [[7]] 6 and float 8 in warp 2. This fabric construction ensures that the two warps 1 and 2 and 1' and 2' are always stacked essentially one vertically above - or below - the other.

Please replace paragraph [0051] with the following amended paragraph:

[0051] Referring now in more detail to Figure 2, it can be seen that each of warp 1 passes over weft 10 and passes beneath both weft 10 and warp 2, so that warp 2 is again located between weft 10A and warp 1. Seaming loops are created in both warp 1, as at 1A and in weft 2 as at 2A. It can also be seen that all of the wefts are not necessarily of the same diameter. The wefts 10 and 10A alternate; with weft 10A being somewhat smaller than weft 10.

Please replace paragraph [0052] with the following amended paragraph:

[0052]        This Figure also shows a seaming coil 11 engaged with the two loops 1A and 2A, as indicated by the cut end [[12]] 31 of the coil 11. It can thus be seen that all of the machine direction warps are utilised in engaging the fabric end with the seaming spiral. It an also be seen that the spiral coil 11 as used in the seam structure, is located in the apertures formed in the space within the loops 1A and 2A. By weaving each of the sets of warps represented by warp 1 and warp 2 into the path of a warp ~~immediate-ly~~ immediately adjacent to the warp with which it is stacked the loops are created at an angle to the machine direction. It then also follows that when the seam is in use and is placed under tension the two loops 1A and 2A are able to move and occupy less space. This in its turn provides a level of choice in selecting the shape and cross sectional area of the monofilament yarn used to construct the spiral coil.

Please replace paragraph [0058] with the following amended paragraph:

[0058]        Figure 5 shows one fabric end prepared according to this invention for seaming using a pin seam instead of a coil seam. The fabric shown in Figure 5 is the same [[is]] as that in Figure 1. In Figure 5 in addition to the pin 25 for the seam, the way in which the two sets of loops are arranged can be clearly seen. The warp 1

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provides a loop at 1A around the pin 25 and then is rewoven into the fabric end in the adjacent warp path 1B. Similarly, the warp 2 provides a loop at 2A around the pin 25 and then is rewoven into the fabric end in the adjacent warp path 2B.